TOWN.

LIFE IN STATE PRISONS.

INVESTIGATING ALLEGED ABUSES.

SECOND SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE. The Assembly Committee on Prisons, which is investigating alleged charges of abuses in the prisons of the State, held another session at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. It was decided at the suggestion of Chairman Keyes, that the committee, for the sake of economy of time, would consider the testimony taken during the investigation into the prisons last winter, and have none of it repeated now. E. R. Campbell, the discharged keeper, who was on the stand when the committee adjourned on Friday, resumed his testimony. He said that he was mess-room keeper at the Clinton Prison two years after leaving Sing Sing, and there saw men "paddled." put in dungtons, shackled and chained in screen cells until they became raving manlacs and were taken to the lunatic asylum at Anburn. John Gibbons had prayed on his knees to be taken out and shot, and yet was "paddled;" Michael Lawlis was put in the screen cell for attempting to escape, was kept there ten months, became a maniac, and then was sent to Auburn, the chackles being taken from him only to put him in the wagon. Thomas Hicks, who also had been " pacdled," was put in the screen cell, kept there eight months, and then sent to the lunatic asy-lum. Joseph Baccari, John Schuster, Peter Guys and others were also sent to the asylum, there being tweive cases of insanity in the prison in the two years that the witness was there. On April 17, 1878, Matthew O'Neil was shot by Sergeant of the Guard Shaw while he was officing resistance to below the Guard Shaw while he was offering resistance to being put in the cell, although there were six or seven other keepers present in the hall at the time. This happened under Keeper Scripture's administration, at the close of which Shaw was removed. O'Neil was shot in the shoulder and is still alive. The witness described a screen cell as one in which there is the usual flag floor ng, and which has a wooden door covered with sheet iron perforated with small holes like a pepper box. All the light that enters the cell comes through these holes There is, however, a ventilator. At first the diet is reduced to bread and water, but afterward the usua prison fare is served.

On cross-examination the witness said that he had never seen a case of "paddling" when the physician was not present. If he were not there it was usual to wait until he came. In the cases of Lawlis and Hicks, he had heard Principal Keeper James Moon say that neither of them should come out of the cell while he was there. The general theory was that a man would be released from the cell if he made submission to the keeper. The only furniture in the cell is a ring bolt in the floor, to which the convict is chained, and a bucket. Sawdust is sprinkled on the floor, but there is no bedding and no bed. The witness said he had been discharged by Warden Brush; he thought it was for disability," on account of politics," he being a Demo-erat. At present he was engaged in no business, but was collecting bills. He had not seen forty men "paddled" during his experience, and he himself had only reported one for that punishment.

one for that punishment.
Dr. Martin A. McGovern criticised the pages from Dr.
Barber's register, introduced on Friday, as being indefinitely kept, delivered a long dissertation on skin discase, and ended by admitting, on cross-examination,
that the treatment in every case except one might be

An ex-convict, known as Theodore Burnet, who was in prison three years and seven months, testified in detail to forty-three cases of deaths resulting in that time from what he called overwork. All the convicts mentioned died in the hespital within from one day to two months after they were taken in. One, John Barreit, convicted of burglary in the third degree, had been shot dead by Kesper Wood while resisting, and Benjamin Meyer had committed suicide he cause of his dread of the paddle. James Dolan, who had complained of feeling ill, had not been excused, and had gone to his cell as usual on May 25. The next morning he was found dead. In most of the cases the witness said that the men had worked up to the moment when they were taken to the hospital. Charles Roboins out of fear of the paddle had cut his wrist and was sent to the lumnite asyium, although he was not crazy. While the witness was describing one case the question was asked him whether the man had appealed to the warden. The witness replied: "You want a first warden any more than you could the Zuin king." An ex-convict, known as Theodore Burnet, who was it

in and out of prison, he said, were still there day before yesterday.

Arthur A. Hessler, an Italian who admitted that he had been in prison three times, the last time for passing a forged check on Sheppard Knapp, was the next witness. He read, as his testimony, an affidavit which he has filled in a suit against Isaac Baker, in which he said that although he was a cripple from an injury to his spine, Keeper Nash had put a yoke on him so heavy that he could not stand under it, because he had shaken hands with Warden Brush, who had known him when he was an underweigher in the Custom House and had held out his hand to him. Keeper Moon then "paddled" him till he fainted; Keeper Haggerty kieked a tooth out of his mouth, threw three cam of water over him and put him in a ceil. His brace and stick were taken from him and water was put on the floor of the ceil, and his clothes mouth, threw three cams of water over him and put him in a cell. His brace and stick were taken from him and water was put on the floor of the cell, and his clothes taken of him so that he could not lie down. A prisoner took pity on him because of his thirst and gave him water to drink, whereupon Haggerty compelled him to divulge the name of his benefactor by kneeling on his chest and choking him. Haggerty would also tantalize him while he was surving with unager by eating an apple in his presence and telling him how good it was, and after hearing that he had eaten a live rat, Haggerty brought him a live mouse and he ate it in the presence of others whom Haggerty had brought to "see the watch and chain and diamonds which he had, on a promise to treat him better, and persuaded him to agree to the contract; but the articles were not delivered up. During the last ten months he was well treated, he said, which had frightened one of his tormentors. After he had one-indeed his testimony Warden Brush with a few questions drew from him the admission that after his release he had sought him one a train from Albany down the Hudson and had vountered the statement that he had deserved all the punishment he zot; that Fuller, who he charged had abused him, was a perfect gentleman, and that his cell was always clean and his food good.

The committee will meet again on next Friday.

CAPTAIN HAUSEN'S ABILITY PRAISED.

The Frisia, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, Captain Kuhlewein commander, arrived at the pier in Hoboken on Friday evening. As the Prisia sailed eight days before the Cimbria, Captain Kunlewein was unaware of the accident till his arrival at New-York. He was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter yester cay at the company's office in Hoboken.

" I was not aware of the loss till last evening," said he. "It was a very sad affair. Captain Hausen was an able officer and a thorough seaman. During a period of ten years in which he has been connected with this line of steamers he has always proved himself a first-class offisteamers he has always proved himself a litst-class officer. It seems almost impossible to me that the captain of the Sultan cruised about in the vicinity where the accident occurred without hearing the cries of the drowning passengers. The passage off Borkum is very danierous in togsy or bad weather. I have known steamers to lie off three days waiting for the weather to clear up so they could proceed. My last voyage was one of the worst I ever experienced. We encountered a succession of storms all the way over. Last Friday the waves crushed several boats, broke in the skylights, and swept a man overboard. We make our usual run in ten days, but this one took thirteen. There were 340 passengers on board."

EDWARD CRANE AND THE PACIFIC BANK.

In dispatches from Boston, published yesterday, it was stated that the fugitive president of the Pacific National Bank, of Boston, had said recently that he had been made unwittingly the tool of some promi-neut customers of the bank. In support of the truth of this statement, Mr. Benyon is reported to have said that Edward Crane, of New-York, had obtained from the bank a loan of \$190,000 on securities which proved to Mr. Crane said yesterday, in answer to this statement

"At the time of the failure, my name as promisor did not appear on the books of the Pacific National Bank. I had berrowed money of the bank, but its failure was not due to any loss on my account. Afterward, when efforts to resuscitate the bank were made, I was asked efforts to resuscitate the bank were made, I was asked to lend my assistance. I was told by persons whose statements I believed that Benyon was an honest man; I was inclined to the same option. I did something to help restore the bank, and in this endeavor lies the only grain of truth in Mr. Benyon's statement. Whatever I did will appear on the trial, and the persons with whom I do operated know the faisity of the statement which Mr. Benyon is aliczed to have made. All that I have to say about the matter is that I had no notes of my own in the bank at the time of its failure, and that in helping to revive the bank I thought I was dealing with an honest man. I have since, discovered that I was not."

LOW PRICES AT TWO PICTURE SALES.

At the sale of pictures at the Schenck Art Gallery on Friday afternoon the auctioneer supplied the most of the liveliness. He fumed and fretted and with only indifferent results, the prices being

"fearfully'low," as he said. After an earnest harangue over one painting, which did not succeed, however, in rousing any entinisians, he finally ended with the expression: "D—n it! Down, then."

Some of the best prices were as follows:

Some of the best prices were as follows:
Artist.

Railavoine, J. F. Calling the Ferryman.
Carpentier, E. The Pet.
Duppar, H. L. Cavairy Review.
Höcker, Paul. A Difficult Task
Kowalski, A. W. Circassian Scouts.
Manier, Emile. Her Pet.
Romer, Henrietts. The Dog Cart.
Schiesinger, Felts. The Offering.
Schoderland, F. Poilleal Discussion.
Scenterland, F. Poilleal Discussion.
Scenter, W. The Offering.
Weber, Th. Harbor View of Boulogne.
In the evening there was a sale of paintings.

FIRE-ESCAPES ON HOTELS.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS SENT OUT BY INSPECTOR

ESTERBROOK. Notices were sent by Inspector Esterbrook vester Notices were sent by Inspector Esterbrook vester-day to the owners of the Astor House, the Albemarle Hotel, the Prescott House, the Rochester House and the St. Cloud Hotel, Additional means of exit in case of fire are required for each hotel. The Astor House is owned by the estate of William B. Astor, House is owned by the estate of William B. Astor, Esterbrook demands that doorways be cut in the second, fourth and seventh partitions from Vesey-st, in the Broadway front of the building, and that four lines of dre-escapes be placed on the outside walls. The balconies of the escapes on each story are to take in the third and fourth windows from both Vesey and Barclay-sts, on the Broadway front, and the sixth and seventh windows from Broadway on the Vesey-st, front and the Barclay-st, front. The Kinney estate, which own the Albemarle Hotel, are directed to cut doorways through the two northerly partitions in the the Barclay-st, front. The Kinney estate, which own the Albemarle Hotel, are directed to cut doorways through the two northerly partitions in the Broadway front and through the second, fourth and fifth partitions from Broadway in the Twenty-fourth-st, front of the building. Lines of fireseacapes, to take in the two northerly windows in Broadway, and four windows on each floor in Twenty-fourth-st, are required also. The Prescott House, at Broadway and Spring-st, is owned by Robert Kay Hamilton and others, who are asked to cut doorways through the partitions facing Spring-st, and to creet fire-escapes on the Spring-st, and Broadway fronts. The Rochester House, No. 112 Bleeckerst, belongs to the estate of A. I. Stewart. Fire-escapes are ordered for both the front and rear of the main building, and the rear escapes are to be connected with the windows of an extension. Doorways are to be cut through the partitions of several rooms also, to permit free access to the fire-escapes. D. Willis James, of No. 11 Cliff-st, owns the St. Cloud Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-second-st. He is directed to erect a single line of fire-escapes on the Forty-second-st, front of the hotel and to cut doorways through the partitions of two rooms on each floor.

Mr. James, when asked by a Tribune reporter

escapes on the Forty-second-st, front of the botel and to cut doorways through the partitions of two rooms on each fileor.

Mr. James, when asked by a Tehrune reporter about the changes to be made in his hotel, said: "I shall, of course, comply with Mr. Esterbrook's request. While I may differ in opinion with him, I shall not allow that to influence my course. If the building should be burned and lives lost, I would not be able to feel that I had done my duty unless I had made all the changes ordered. I shall be sorry to see the building disfigured in any way, because Broadway is now about as dismal a looking street as there is anywhere, but then, as I said before, my feelings will not influence me in the least." At the office of the Astor estate nothing was known of the proposed changes in the Astor flouse. It was said, nowever, that no surprise would be expressed at any orders that might be received in regard to fire-escapes, however ridiculous. Until the order was received, no opinion would be expressed in regard to it. The proprietors of the Ablemarle Hotel could not see any need of additional lire-escapes in that house, and they declined to express any opinion of Inspector Esterbrook's order until it was received. Mr. Hexter, lesse of the Prescott House, said that that building had from starrways, wide, straight halls, and escapes to the adjoining building. The kitchen was in a separate building and the boilers were under the street; therefore any additional fire-escapes were under the street; therefore any additional fire-esca

sappealed to the warden. The witness replied: "You could the sappealed to the warden. The witness replied to the warden any more than you could the sappealed to the warden any more than you could the sappealed to the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of the world was more than you could the sample of the world was more than you could the sample of the warden any more than you could the sample of t

Sixth-ave. The wound was more than an inch wide and deep. Peritonitis had set in already when Dr. Powell examined it. The physician said that there was very little hope of saving Finn's life, and he advised that the patient should be removed to a hospital immediately. Dr. Powell went to the Thirtieth Street Polne Station and told Sergeant King of the stabbing. He also expressed his benefithat Finn could not live. An ambulance fwas telegraphed for at once. Finn said that he did not know the man who had stabbed him, and that he could not give a good description of him, because it was dark where the altercation occurred. As he was very weak, he was not questioned at length.

Fabricus said that they were passing several young men and women in Fifteenth-st., and that Finn spoke to one of the latter. He thought that all the members of the party had been at the ball, but he did know any of them. One of the strangers insulted Finn and he made some reply. Two men of the party then attacked him. One struck him on the face, bruising him on the nose, and the other strack him on the side. Fabricus did not know until afterward that Finn had been stabbed.

Finn was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. The surgeons there said last evening that he had a chance for recovery, although his wound might prove fatal in a short time. He is nineteen years old, and unmarried. The police were searching for his assailant last evening.

time. He is nineteen years old, and un The police were searching for his assail

A FERRY-BOAT ADRIFT.

A FERRY-BOAT ADRIFT.

The ferry-boat Columbia was just leaving the slip at the New-York side of Hamilton Ferry at 2:40 o'clock yesterday morning, with a few passengers aboard, when the connecting pipe back of the boiler blew out. This disabled her, and she drifted down toward the Narrows. The engineer, Edward Schilett, and the fireman, William Kelly, were in the engine-room at the time, and Schilett had started the engine on full headway. The sound of escaping steam attracted the attention of the men. Kelly, going down to see what caused the trouble, was blinded by the escaping steam, and stepped into the boiling water which covered the floor. He got out with difficulty, the engineer helping him to the engine-room. The latter quieted the passengers, who were growing starmed at the noise of the escaping steam, in the meantime the boiler was emptied, the engine was stooped, and the boat drifted seaward until overtaken by the Winona, of the same line, and brought back to the slip. Later she was taken to the repair yard at the toot of Atlantic-ave. Brooklyn. The assistant engineer of the Union Ferry Company said yesterday that there was a small rent in the boiler, which had become weakened by the deterioration of the tion. The Columbia will resume her trips to-morrow.

MR. FORD'S STRANGE VISITOR UNVEILED.

Atemporary injunction against Patrick Ford. Editor of The Irish World, and Parker, Goodwin & Co., was obtained recently in the Supreme Court of Kings County by John I. Hoag, a paper dealer, who alleges that Ford owed him about \$19,000 and made over to him the newspaper and property pertaining thereto as security, and that he (Hoag) has been conducting the business and receiving all moneys due the concern. Ford controlling the editorial and news columns. Hoag stated that after he had advanced \$10,000 additional and paid off from the profits of the paper all but \$10,000 indebtedness, Ford seized the plaintiff's personal property. A motion to continue the injunction was argued yesterday before Judge Cuilea. In the course of the argument it was stated that the mysterious man, supposed to be an assassin, who appeared in an Alpine hat at Mr. Ford's office and in a "stove-pipe" hat at his house was simply charged with serving the injunction papers on him. Ford alleged that the indebtedness had been limited. Parker, Goodwin & Co. hold a chattel mortgage from Hoag. Judge Cuilen reserved his decision.

JOHN LONG'S FATAL ABSENCE.

A driver in the employ of Louis Dejonge, a paper manufacturer at Stapleton, S. L. reported on Friday night to the police that he had been robbed of \$1,400 in money. He stated that he started from the New-York office for the factory on Staten Island, having in his charge that amount, with which to pay off the factory hands. He drove aboard of the 5 p. m. boat at the foot of Whitehailst. The money was in a leather bag, which was securely locked in a box under the seat of the wagon. On the trip he left the wagon a few minutes. When he reached Staten Island, he discovered that the box had been broken open with a cotton-hook and the money stolen. He found the cotton-hook in the wagon. Long has been in the employ of the firm about one year. He told the police that he did not notice any strange or susniciona looking personal notice any strange or susniciona looking personal A driver in the employ of Louis Dejonge, a paper

on the boat. A few years ago the same firm were robbed in a similar manner of a large sum of money. The robbery was traced to a porter in their em-

IS THE REV. MR. NEWTON A HERETIC! CHARGES TO BE PREFERRED AGAINST HIM AS SOON

AS HIS SERMONS ARE PUBLISHED. The sermons of the Rev R. Heber Nowton, of Alt Sonls' (Anthon Memorial) Protestant Episcopal Church, in regard to the inspiration of the Biole, have been the subject of much discussion of late, among the clergy of the Church. A movement is now under way to prefer charges of heresy against Mr. Newton as soon as his sermons are formally published. A Tensure reporter yesterday made some inquiries of the Rev. Dr. B. F. Decosta, of the Church of St. John the Evangelish in regard to the published. A Tensure reporter yesterday made some inquiries of the Rev. Dr. B. F. DeCosta, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, is regard to the matter. "There will be charges preferred against Mr. Newton," he said, "as soon as we have the proper evidence to proceed upon. I think that there is evidence enough new from the newspaper reports of the sermona he has delivered, out as an official publication of his sermons is to be made within a few days, nothing will be done until they appear in that form. The Protestant Episcopal Church is very tolerant, but it will not take in everything that comes along. The inspiration of the Bible is the foundation stone of the Church. Mr. Newton's course in attacking that foundation cannot be ignored. The matter will not blow over, unless the Church blows over first. If Mr. Newton had resigned from the Church and then taken the course he has in regard to the Bible, no one could have found fault. But as he has not done so he has violated his yows and is doing great injury

too had resigned from the Church and then taken the course he has in regard to the Bible, no one could have found fault. But as he has not done so he has violated his vows and is doing great injury to the Church, which must and will protect itself."

"What will be the course of procedure in presenting charges against him?"

"As soon as his sermons are published, three presbyters will present charges to the Eishop, who will undoubtedly summen a jury to try the case according to the ecclesiastical laws. A number of Mr. Newton's parishioners have already left his church." The reporter next called on the Rev. James Mulcahey, of St. Faul's Church, to inquire whether or not he was aware of the movement to prefer charges against Mr. Newton. He said: "I have heard some talk of it, and I have no doubt whatever that such a course will be taken. As yet we have only the newspaper reports of the sermons. They are soon to be issued in pamphlet form with the same into pamphers, then undoubtedly charges of violating his ordination vows will be preferred. I have no besitation in saying that Mr. Newton's teachings are, in opposition to the standards of the Church and a violation of its cardinal doctrines, and that it is dishonorable for him to preach such sermons from the pulpit of a Protestant Eniscopal Church."

Inquiry was made of the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, of Grace Church, on the same subject. "It is news to me," he said, "that charges are to be preferred against Mr. Newton. It would be interesting to know on what ground these gentlemen propose to try him. It is an old question and has been brought up in many different forms in the Church of England. However, I do not think the sermons can be fairly criticised until they are published in a different form."

HIS SAVINGS FOR EIGHT YEARS STOLEN.

Edward Simmons, colored, who lives with his wife at Bloomfield, N. J., has reported to the police that he was rebbed on Tuesday night of the sum of Sport by burglars. Summons has been employed by George L. Stont, a coal merchant of this city, at his house in Bloomfield. Mr. Stout had moved to the city for the winter. The Bloomfield house has been in charge of Simmons, who with his wife occupied the dining room as a sleeping apartiment. On Taeslay his wife went to Newark to remain over night with friends and Shomons was left. the dining room as a sleeping apartment. On Thesday his wife went to Newark to remain over night with friends, and Shamons was left alone in the house. Some time after midnight, he states, he was aroused by a light in the room, and he saw a tall man leaning over the bed, holding a dark lantern in one hand and a revolver in the other. Only the eres and the upper part of the burglar's nose were visible. The burglar pointed his pistel at the n gro's head, and warned him not to speak or move. He then took from a table simmons a waiscoat, in which were a silver watch and a wallet containing bills to the amount of \$957. Securing these, the burglar backed out of the room keeping the pistel pointed at Simmons, and joined two accomplices, when the three men left the house. Simmons says that he was too frightened to follow the robbers or to raise an alarm, although he had two revolvers in the room. He noticed that the burglar had his feet wrapped in cloths to muffle the sound of his tread. In the morning, he found that entrance to the house had been effected by breaking open the window of the wine ceitar, and that two cases of wine and some other kinds of liquor had been carried off.

It does not appear that any other part of the house was visited, as nothing belonging to Mr. Stout, except the higher, was disturbed. Symmons

elected secretary. The committee have purchased thirty acres of ground in Hudson, costing \$3,000. and yesterday they adopted plans for the buildings to be erected on the site at an expense of about \$95,000, as the appropriation made by the Legislature was only \$100,000. One building will resemble a prison in some particulars, but will be called a House of Detention. After an immate has shown a disposition to reform she will be taken from the House of Detention and placed in a cottage, somewhat more home-tike in all respects. There will be four of these cottages, each an improvement on the one preceding it, and the women will be rewarded for their good behavior by being advanced as rapidly as consistent until they reach the last one, when they will be under family influence. The young women sent to this reformatory will range in age from filteen to thirty years, and they will be taught house work, sewing, etc. There will be a hospital and a main building containing a chapel, a parlor lature was only \$100,000. One building will rehouse-work, sewing, etc. There will be a hospi and a main building containing a chapel, a par and committee and reception rooms. The entire plot of ground will be surrounded with a hedge The committee adjourned to meet in Albany or February 19.

A CIVIL SERVICE BILL,

The Civil Service Reform Association of this city has prepared a bill which will soon be introduced into the Assembly. Under its provisions the Governor is a thorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be amberents of the same party, as Civil Service Commissioners, and they are to constitute the New York Commissioners, and the Governor may remove any commissioner, and the vacancy shall be filled by him subject to confirmation by the Sentic. The commissioners are to receive a salary and their necessary travelling expenses. They are to prepare suitable rules for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicauts, and these examinations are to be practical. Promotions from the lower to the nigher grades shall be on the basis of merit and competition. Ne person to the public service is to be under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, and no person shall be removed for refusing to make such contributions. Ther shall be non-competitive examinations when competition is not found practicable. The Commission is nutl rized to employ a chief examiner, a part of whose duty it shall be to act with the examining boards to secure accuracy, uniformity and in all their proceedings. The Commission is authorized to employ a secretary and a stenographer It may designate at Albany, and in any other part of the State where nominations are to take place, a suitable number of persons in the official service of the State to be members of boards of examiners.

Within four months after the expiration of the present

session of the Legislature it shall be the duty of the session of the Legislature it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be arranged in classes the several persons employed in the public service for the purpose of examination. After the termination of eight months from the expiration of the present session of the Legislature no officer or clerk shall be appointed until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination. No elective officer and no person employed as a laborer or workman shall be classified, nor any person nominated for confirmation by the Senate. The Mayor of any city having a population of 50,000 or over is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of such city as may best promote the efficiency thereof. These regulations do not apply to any elective officer, or those secaing to enter the service of the Police, Health, Fire, Educational or Law Departments of any city, nor to any officer having castody of public moneys who has given bonds. All examinations shall be public. No person shall directly or indirectly solicit or receive any assessment or subscription for a positical parpose from any person in the employ of the State, or any county, city, town, village or political division of the State. Any person violating this provision is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding aix months, or both. The promise to nee official authority to secure a nonimation or vote is also to be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable as such. Governor to cause to be arranged in classes the several

A MAP MAKER .- "That fellow had a mon A MAP MARKE.— That relieve Maid a lind as a strough foot, the biggest I ever saw." How largely asked the General. "Give us some idea of its size!" I don't know that I eas, but I tell you what's a fact. His loot was so big that—well, you have heard the outs of the fellow who used the forms of the road for a booljack! Yes; well, Nick tried it and split the road so far that the geography of the neighborhood was changed."—Jarksman Traveller.

ART NEWS AND COMMENTS.

WORK IN WATER-COLORS AND OILS. BRISK SALES AT THE WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION-ETCHING AND ENGRAVING-NOTES OUT OF

There was the large attendance at the Water Color Exhibition yesterday which always charac-terizes "Buyers' Day," and from the frequent appearance of yellow tickets it appeared that there was a lively succession of sales. Yet the amount thus far seems somewhat below that reached in the first two days last year. Then the sales amounted to nearly \$10,000 by Saturday night, while at the closing of the Academy last night the total, as nearly as could be judged, was in the neighborhood of \$8,000. This was caused purely by external conditions. Judged by merit alone the sales at his exhibition should surpass those at any of its predecessors. But doubtless, with more favorable weather and under the care of Edward Brown, the figures of the sales will show a rapid increase on each succeeding week. There were some seventy water-colors sold on Friday night and yesterday. In the list were "A Woodland Pool," Henry Farrer, \$350; "The Star Inn. Yarmouth," Harry Fenn, \$100; "Springtime," C. Y. Turner; "The Eve of a Winter's Day," W. C. Bauer, \$150; "Sketch," Eleanor Greatorex, \$150; "Ruined Monastery," Arthur Croft, \$120; "The Mid-Winter," A. T. Bricher, \$125; " Early Morning at Deal Besch," H. P. Smith, \$400; "Summer-time," C. Gra-ham, \$100; "The Valley Road," A. F. Bellows, \$150; "Why Don't He Come ?" J. Symington, \$250; "Inside the Bar," Winslow Homer, \$300; "A Voice from the Cliff," Winslow Homer, \$500; " Fishing Boats, English Chanuel," Arthur Quartley, \$125; "A Spring Morning," H. Bolton Jones, \$100; "A Sketch, Etretat," George W Edwards, \$175, and "Showery Day," Arthur Quartley,

The exhibition of the Etching Club is under the charge of George H. Galt. Over forty etchings have been old. Among the number are Aug. Lancon's " Lion ' and " Lioness of Senegal," Percy Moran's " Cattle " and A Corner in Shemopave Pueblo, Arizona," Henry Farrer's "Autumn" and "Now Came Still Evening on," J. W. Champney's "A Boy" and "A Girl," F. S. Church's "Market Day," Anna P. Dixwell's "Tomb of Caius Cestus," L. C. Earte's "Is Life Worth Living," James J. Calaban's "The Mandoin Player," J. C. Nicoll's "From Liberty Street Ferry, New-York," and "In the Harbor," C. A. Platt's "Old Mill" and "Mill River," Briton Riviere's "The King Drinks," G. W. H. Ritchie's "From Under the Trees," J. H. Tunchtman's "Evening," Walter Satterleo's "The Quarrel," Charles Volkmar's "Home to the Fold," and Charles Waltner's "Evelina."

The exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Artists losed vesterday with sales amounting to nearly \$10,000. The remarkable exhibition of etchings at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts remains open a

It should be remembered that Dr. Francis Seymour Haden will lecture at Chickering Hall on the evening of Monday, February 5. His subject is "The Principles of Etching." This lecture is awaited with great interest by many artists, not only on account of Dr. Haden's emi-nence as an etcher, but from the lively discussion which he has aroused by his comments in previous lectures upon engravings as compared with etchings. Mr. Kochler and others in Boston took up the cudgets In behalf of the engravers, and some of the New York artists show a disposition to do the same. The preface of the claborate illustrated entalogue issued by the Etching Club is written by Dr. Haden, who loses by saying : "In America, at least, the day will sever come when, under the influence of an unintelli gent tradition, the mechanical engraver—the reproducer of other men's ideas—may become a "Royal Academi cian," while the painter-either, the original artist, is left out in the cold." Mr. Habert Herkemer took up the out in the coul." Mr. Husert Herkemer took up the comparison between etching and engraving in a lecture delivered in Boston on Wednesday night, and according to the report of his lecture awarded engraving a higher rank than does Dr. Haden. He sabi, in connection with

rank than does Dr. Haden. He said, in connection with this subject:

Eiching requires spontaneity, while engraving limits spontaneity and introduces more conventionality. Ereaers and engravers of mark can be counted on our finners, but painters cannot be counted by the flairs of our head. Painters often etch, but all etchers do not paint, and few pointers have engraved their own works. Engraving needs a skilful and practiced band, and it takes time to learn, while painters have little time to study and practice. They require the colleker results which etching edicts. I feet the engraver's interpretation in their and while of another man's work to be an art, and a most profound one, being as emimently useful as it is edifying. The cloude line used by a master has a charm, but that escapes when used for high finish. We cannot throw aside the fact that the good engraver has always held a high place in the world of art, and painters owe haif their reputation to those who have engraved their works. Photography, or any other mechanical reproduction, cannot give the soul of a picture, and consequently painters are spite allow the minor arts to drop, even if they commence them. However much delight we pather from etchings, we are forced to say they belong to the lessar arts. There are not three great arts, painting, sculpture and architecture.

Heyond the pleasure stelling gives the artist, we must not forget that it is a means for obtaining scod art in our homes in an intelligent form, and we ought to be grateful for the fine engraving of Leonardo da Vicci's six tairly good engraves who reproduce the great art works do not serve manking more than diffy fairly said six tairly good engraves who reproduce the great art works of not serve manking more than diffy fairly specioned to the second by made of originality when expressed original ecclers. It always seeme strange to me that so much flower or original ecclers.

original excises. It always seems strange to me that so much fires should be made of originality when expressed in etching. We make no tuss about a sketch in chalk or pencil if it is direct from nature, nor do we enlarge upon its antegraphic value. Yet here is a material where a stroke of the hand is only one-third of the linal result, for in the second singe of procedure the add is applied to give depth to the Rue, and then its linal appearance comes from the printer and the press. This is no reflection on the art of etching, but simply on the understudied in the press. This is no reflection on the art of etching, but simply on the understudied in the art of etching, but simply on the understudied has been placed on it as an exceptionally favorable material for original expression. I love the art, but it is for, the good of all who wish to understand it that the sease position as an art should be fully understood by its exponents, and I declare that every excher must own that the look of a place after the bring is quite a new thing to him. Still it may olease him, and he finishes it from the sinte in which he finds it, or leaves it as it comes from the neid. Still there are qualities from this resubant art which will appeal to one's artistic appetite as no other art. . . . It is no circing as much as in water-color painting, in sculpture as much as to wood engraving, that the beauty and possibilities belonging to like chass slouid be brought out. . In water color painting size should be added in sculpture, realism should not be attempted beyond the natural iluntations of the materials, and wood-tograving should not mock seel-originating.

In Augustus St. Gaudea's studie is the model for a bascule or an original or the defining of the content of the material studies of the materials.

ellef called " La Chasse," the figure of a huntress which forms one of four panels intended for the ceiling of the dining room in Cornellus Vanderbilt's new house. Tiese are designs by John La Farge, and the material is carved wood inlaid and overlaid with ivery, marble and

are designs by John La Farge, and the material is carved wood inlaid and overlaid with lyory, marble and mother-of-pearl. The other anticeles are Ceres, Pomona and Gauymede. There are also in this studio two coloscal female figures in alto-relief intended for the sides of the entraine to the vault in Greenwood Cemetery which contains the remains of the late David Stuart.

Mr. Nichaus's model for a statue of the late Fresident Garded, which obtained the \$10,000 commission awarded recently by the committee at Columbus, Ohio, is described as follows:

"It represents General Garded on the battlefield, standing greet, latenacy grading, as if at a battle in the distances, both lands on the nide of his sword, which rests upon the ground. It is very strong, and gives an impression of massiveness and greatness, although it is not over life-size. The ligeness is striking, and the work on the nick is a stiny of anatomy. The drappry is slimple, merely a cloak thrown over the shoulder, but is extremely graceful and natural.

A collection of Hubert Herkomer's oil printings and back and white work is now on exhibition in Boston. At another gallery in that city Clement R. Grant shows a collection of his pertraits, figure-pieces and handscapes, while F. Hopkinson Statik win scortly remove his water colors to Boston for exhibition. The twenty-seventh exhibition of the Boston for exhibition. The twenty-seventh exhibition of the Boston for exhibition. The twenty-seventh constitute, showing " utile indication of new lite or fresh inspiration," and justifying a description of Boston art as "ungernal and efficacy. Beckwith's full, length portrait of W. M. Chase is shown at this exhibition, and Champney, Murpay, Quardey, Harry Chasselou men stripped their studies for the benefit of New-York and had liftle left for the home display.

There is mourning among the assistance citizens of Champnet of their studies for the benefit of New-York and had liftle left for the home display.

There is mourning among the assistance citizens of Champn

plate designs by the inte Gustave Dore after the suicide of Gerrard de Nerrol. Mrs Hooper's informant, who was with Dore, said:

"We went together to visit the scene of the tragedy. It was in a dark, narrow screet, and the house was one of the most dingy and gloomy that can possibly be imagined. The short winter day had aiready faded into twitight when we reached the spot. We were looking at the window at which the body had been found hanging, when something violently atmacked our legs, and, looking down, we saw a large crow which was flying at us with whise-pien beak. This strange and spectral bird, emerging from the shadows, produced a great effect upon the imagination of Dore. A few days later he sent me a proof-impression of his new picture. Against the dimity lighted window hung the corpse, with protrading tongue and distorted features, hortfible in its realism. The erow with open beak was escaping through the door, as though to bear tidings of the disaster to the outside world. In the sky beyond the window appeared a vision of the forms that hannied De Nerrol's delirium—Oriental houris, goddesses of my thology, lovely females scates at a gorgeous sunquet, while amid the splendid architecture and the images of beauty appeared the chimney-pots and garret-windows of the sordid, squalid street. It was one of the most powerful and original of the many welld conceptions of the artist, but the police, for some inserutable reason, prohibited the publication of the picture, and broke to pieces the lithographic stone.

A CLOUDY DAY, BUT GOOD SKATING.

The weather yesterday disgusted everybody. It was cloudy, entity and cheeriess. Wise persons started out in the morning with umbrellas and rubbers and were glad they had done so when they started has

for there was a gentle drizzle, which to an unprotected citizen would have been uncomfortable. It was not as cold as it might have been, and no one regretted it. The mercury in Hudnut's thermometer indicated 27° at 3 a, m.; 27° at 6 a. m.; 32° at 9 a. m.; 33° at 12 m.; 35° at 9

p. m., and 34° at 9 p. m.
Until late in the afternoon the ponds and lakes in Central Park were crowded with all sorts of humanity from a small white boy to a large black man. It beins Saturday, the school children were present in unusually large numbers, and mude their presence felt all through the day. When the first symptoms of rain were recognized by the skaters, they beat a lively retreat for home Theire was in a fair condition all day.

THE FIRE RECORD.

LOSSES CAUSED BY THE FLAMES.

Flames of unknown origin broke out at 2 . m. yesterday in Samuel Henderson's beer-shop in the asoment of No. 163 Leonard-st. About a dozen white and colored persons, who lodged in squalid rooms over the shop, escaped with some difficulty before the arrival of the firemen. Bessie Turner, a homeless young woman who had gone to sleep intoxicated in the basement, was sufficated by the smoke. The fireman dragged her out

sufficiated by the smoke. The fireman dragged her out after they had extinguished the flames, but she died son afterward. Her body was sent to the morgue. The fire caused a damage of \$2,000.

A fire was discovered at 3 a. m. on the third floor of the six-story building, No. 122 Fulton-st. It was extinguished before it had extended to other portions of the building, but considerable loss was caused by water. M. J. Losser, a manufacturer of jewelry on the third floor, lost about \$5,000. A damage of \$1,500 was caused by water in F. A. Levey's printing office on the second floor. On the first floor, occupied by A. Krieser, wine merchant, there was a damage of \$500. The damage to the building was estimated at \$5,000.

FLAMES IN A FACTORY BUILDING.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 27.—A fire broke out last ight in the upper part of C. S. Sweetzer's shoe factory, five-story building, at Washington and Oxford-sts. and was not subdued until the upper half of the structure was gutted. The building was occupied by the fol lowing tenants: Smith Manufacturing Company, C. A. Coffin & Co., Clark Knowles, James D. Mallen, Charles W. Chase, shoe manufacturer; R. E. Hilliard, leather; George H. Whipple, stitching machines; J. H. Dwyer, blacking; F. Foss, stitching rooms; F. Hilliard, sole eacher; and B. M. Kenney, sewing machines. A wooden leacher; and B. M. Kenney, sewing machines. A wooden building adjoining, which ignited, was occupied by Bancroff & Boynton, leather, and N. F. Tucker as a shoo factory, and was damaged mostly by water.

The loss is estimated at \$45,000, divided as follows: Charles S. Sweetzer, on building, \$9,000, on stock and machinery, \$24,000; Smith Manufacturing Company, \$10,000; R. E. Hilliard, sole leather, \$3,000; T. Hilliard, \$5,000; J. L. Mullen, stock, \$1,000; G. H. Whitpele, sixty sewing machiner, \$1,000; J. H. Dwyer, \$300; Thomas Collyer, ir., \$500; B. M. Kenney, sewing machines, \$300. Charles Knowles & Co.'s loss will profusive models and stocked \$2,000. The loss on the adjoining buildif not exceed \$2,000. The loss on the adjoining building and contents, owned by Mrs. Thomas Bancroft and coupled by several tenants, was small.

LOSSES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 .- A fire occurred this morning in the wholesale grocery-house of Henry Ho-mer & Co., Nos. 78 and 82 West Randolph-st. The loss on the building ta \$3,000, and on the stock by fire and water, \$20,000 to \$25,000. The stock is insured in the following insurance companies: Fireman's, of Newark, \$4,000; American, of Newark, \$4,000; Exchange, of New York, \$2,500; Mechanics, of Brooklyn, \$2,500; Kings County, of Brooklyn, \$1,000; Girard, of Philadephia, \$2,500; Western Assurance Company, of Toronto, \$2,500; La Conflance, of Paris, \$2,300; Toronto, \$2,500; La Conhance, of Paris, \$2,300; Guardigo, of New-York, \$1,000; Williamsburg City, of Brooklyn, \$1,000; Commercial, of New-York, \$2,500; Marchanis, of New-York, \$2,500. The building is insured in the following companies. Sterling, of New-York, \$1,500; British America, of Toronto, \$2,000; Jeffram, of New-York, \$2,500; Williamsburg City, of Brooklyn, \$1,500.

FLAMES IN THE MILWAUKEE COLLEGE.

MILWAUKEE, JAN. 27 .- The Milwaukee Cologo was partially destroyed by fire at 1.30 yesterday norning. It was one of the finest ladies' colleges in the forthwest. The fire broke out in the basement of the symmasium, ever the builer, and made rapid headway into the dormitories and class-rooms of the main building. All the young lady hamates, sixty in number, were saved by the efforts of the firmen and police. The loss is estimated at \$5,000; insurance, \$29,000.

IN VARIOUS PLACES.

HAVERIIILL, Mass., Jan. 27 .- Clark & Daw's thoe-nail and tack factory in Granite-st, was burned this morning. The building was a wooden structure, two stories in height and 100 feet long by 30 feet wide. It was owned by George W. Wentworth. The loss on machinery is \$20,000, and on the building \$1,500; fully insured.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan 27 .- A fire broke out here resterday which damaged the stocks of McMahen Abert & Co., wholessie druggists, and Moyer & Raapks grocers, and Harberg, Dilharo & Worth's restaurant. The total loss is 300,000.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.-The Cincinnati Steam Forze Company's building, in the western part of the city, was burned early this morning. The loss is \$30,000; insur-nace, \$22,000. Seventy-five men are thrown out of em-WATERBURY, Vt., Jap. 27.-The furniture store of

Alpha Atherton, the Davis Block and D. B. Cole's hardware and provision store were burned last night. The loss on the buildings and stocks of goods belong ing to the occupants is about \$9,000; partly insured. PORTLAND, Mo., Jan 27.—Perry & Flint, wholesale

Hastings, Out., Jan. 27 .- Peters's woollen factory and Fowld's cotton factory (the latter not in operation) were burned to-day; loss \$30,000,

STRACUSH, Jan. 27 .- One section of the drawbridge at Cayuga, on the Anbura road, was burned this morning.
MANCHESTER, N. II., Jan. 27.—The three-story wooden MARCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 27.—The three-story wooden building at Londonderry Depot, owned by the heirs of David R. Leach, of this place, was burned this morning. The building was being fitted as a shoe manufactory by J. M. Woodbury, of salem, the slock and machinery being all fur. The factory was to have been opened on Monday next, The fire was caused by sparks from the bolier furnace. Woodbury's loss is \$10,000, against which there is an Insurance of \$5,000. The building was insured for \$1,000, which only partly covers the loss.

SPINOLA'S LOYALTY IMPEACHED.

A RUMOR THAT HE IS TO BE "DISCIPLINED" AT THE HANDS OF JOHN KELLY.

There have been rumors in political circles that John Relly, with, as a matter of course, Tammany Hall, was very much dissatisfied with F. B. Spinola, and that there was a probability that he might have administered to him a dose of the same medicine that he has on several occasions assisted in giving to others in the shape of "discipline." It is a singular fact that nearly all those who have in the past been prominent members of the Sun-Committee on Discipline of the Committee on Organization have at a later period been convicted by this same committee of treason to Tam-many Hall, and cast out. The list of these victims incindes John Morrissey, Police Justice Power, Corpora tion Attorney Boyd, Thomas Costigan, Supervisor of The City Record, Fire Commissioner Parroy, Police Jus tice White, ex-Alderman Shiels and others. There has been a growing dissatisfaction with Spinola

ever since the Legislature convened. He is not popular in the XVIth Assembly District. It is esserted that had Edward Hogan, who received the nomination for Assemblyman from Irving Hall, remained in the field, he would have besten Spinola. Hogan was induced by John Kelly to withdraw, and the Independent candidate who was afterward placed in the field had not time to make a thorough canvass before the election. Even as it was he gave Spinola a very good race, although the latter had practically a united Democratic nomination. Before the Tammany delegation to the Assembly Before the Tammany delegation to the Assembly went to Albany, at a meeting of the leaders of the organization it was deemed advisable to hold the Tammany vote and cast it as a unit for Speaker. In this way lie strength could be made effective. Tammany had no candidate of its own, and gave Erastus Brooks the compliment of its vote on the first ballot. Mr. Chapin only tacked sive votes of a migority, and it was evident that he would be nominated on the next ballot, there being a number of votes cast for weak candidates. Spruoles was advised that it was the part of wisdom to wheel into the support of Chapin, but he refused, deelaring that Chapin could yet be beaten. The result was just what had been predicted. Chapin was nominated, and without the aid of Tammany votes. The Tammany delegation had, therefore, no walld claim on the Speaker for the chairmanship of any of the important committees. Mr. Kelly and the other Tammany leaders were disgusted when they, saw the result of Spinols's leaderable of the country of the chairman of the country of the chairman of the speaker for the last two years Tammany Hall has declared them of the proposal to monopolies of all lands, both by resolutions and the speeches of Mr. Kelly and others. Nevertheless, Spinols seems to have constituted himself the special advocate of the elevated railroads, and has viral country opposed the 5-cent-face hill. In this he has been seconded by Assemblyman T. J. Campbell. For his action in this matter Spinola was severely taken to task by The Story of this city. He naturally associated Mr. Kelly with these criticisms in The Stor, and in a published interview he declared that he was under no obligations to Mr. Kelly, and was politically independent in every sense of the word. He saided that whatever offices he had held had been the gift of the people, and that he could run as a atump candidate in his district and be elected. went to Albany, at a meeting of the leaders of the or-

elected.

Prominent members of Tammany Hall, when spoken to on the subject yesterday, admitted the condition of things as described, but said that it was doubtful if Spinoia would be "disciplined" before the Legislature adjourned. It was not deemed advisable to precipitate a fight while the Legislature is in session for prudential

CHLORALIN ALBUMINARIA.—The satisfactory treatment of several cases of albuminaria by chloral hydrate, has been reported in a recent number of The British Medical Journal THE COURTS.

WESTERN UNION'S FIFTEEN MILLIONS. RGUMENT ON THE QUESTION OF RESTRAINING TRANSFERS OF STOCK.

Argument was had yesterday in Superior Court, Chambers, on the motion in the Williams suite against the Western Union Telegraph Company and its directors to continue the temporary injunctions recently granted restraining the injunctions recently granted restraining the defendants from allowing any transfer on the books of the \$15,000,000 stock issued under the consolidation agreement to represent the surplus earnings of the Western Union. Robert Sewell appeared for the plaintiff. He said that the surplus considers the surplus carries of the surplus transfer. plaintiff. He said that the case now stood exactly as it

plaintiff. He said that the case now stood exactly said stood when the argument took place on the motion to modify the injuction orders as originally granted. Me new defendants had been served and there was nothing new to argue. The question at issue was a very simple one. The court had declared that the \$15,000,000 of stock was illegal. Notwithstanding this decision the directors had declared a dividend-on it. The companyough not to be allowed to transfer on its bocks stock which the courts had declared illegal and void.

Wager Swayne and A. J. Vanderpoel appeared for the defendants. General Swayne presented the answer to the complaint, in which all its material allegations are denied. He also read affidavits to show that it was practically impossible to distinguish between the stock issued to represent surplus carnings and the other stock.

issued to represent surplus earnings and the other stock.

Mr. Sewell said that it was perfectly practicable to do
this if the company only kept the books in a proper
manner. The transfer books ought to be kept closed at
least until the defendants had made some houest effort. to separate the legal from the liegal stock. The injunc-tion order should be drawn up in such terms that the defendants could not evade it as they had evaded other orders. General Swayne objected to the terms legal and illegal stock. He maintained that the court had never held that the \$15,000,000 of stock was illegal, but only that it could not be legally issued to the stock-holders of the Western Union as a stock dividend. As the stock was in fiself perfectly valid, the court could have no jurisdiction to restrain the transfer of it. The most of the so-calide illegal stock had passed into the hands of innocent purchasers, and it would be an universide the so-called illegal stock had passed into the hands of innocent purchasers, and it would be an universide the stock because it was presumed that some of the stock was held by persons who ought not to have it. Mr. Vandersoel said the company was perfectly willing to give Mr. Williams a bond that he would not suffer any damage on account of his 100 shares of stock. Mr. Williams as ought to be satisfied with this, as he did not represent the public or anyone but himself. If the injunction were granted no man would dare to buy Western Union stock, as he could never know whether or not it was covered by the injunction. Mr. Sewell closes the argument. He maintained spain that the court had held that the \$15,000,000 stock was fliegal. This being tages, it followed as a logical consequence that the transfer of it ought to be enjoined. Judge Ingraham reserved his decision. orders. General Swayne objected to the terms

JAMES E. BRETT'S DELUSIONS. James E. Breit brought a suit in equity in the

upreme Court, against Gustavus A. Brett and his two sons, Pierre and William Brett, to have set eside a partpership agreement made in October, 1879, at the expira tion of a partnership between the plaintiff and Gustavus A. Brett, This new partnership was formed between the plaintiff and defendants. Under the old partnership James E. Brett had a half-interest, and the firm was in lebted to him \$170,000. By the new agreement the plaintiff had only one-fourth interest, and the debt due him was wiped out. Justice Van Vorst yesterday deolded that Mr. Brett, at the time of the new partnership, was of unsound mind, and that therefore the agree was of unsound mind, and that therefore the agree-ment must be set aside. Mr. Brett was under the delu-sion that the old firm was insolvent. He thought that he would come to want and the almshouse. He wisned himself and all his family dead. He refused to particle of food. He became so economical that he refused to have the table supplied with the necessaries of his, in-sisting that one points was enough for any person. He frequently insisted that the coal would not burn, al-though it was glowing brightly.

JUDGMENT FOR THE METROPOLITAN. A judgment was entered yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas for :02,790 for the Metropolitan Elevated Raliway against the Manhattan Raliway. It was based on a promissory note made by the Manhattan Company for \$87,000 in December, 1881, for money loaned. The Manhattan put in a counter claim exceed ing the amount of the Lote, and served with the answer an order of the Special Term directing that the suit an order of the Special Term directing that the suits anould be tried by a jury. The plaintiff's attornays held that this was irrecular, as the Code required that it should be made by a judge. They therefore entered judgment. The Code requires that when a corporation is sued on a promissory note, in order to defend it must sued on a promissory note, in order to defend it must procure an order directing the issues to be tried by a jury. The order in this case was made by the court and not by a judge. Barlow & Olevy represented the Metcopolitan Company, and Deyer, Duer & Banerdorf the Manhattan Company.

TRUSTEES SEEKING INSTRUCTION.

An application was made before Chancellor Runyon at Newark, yesterday, in behalf of the trustees of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia, for instruction as to the investment of their sinking fund money, consisting of bonds of the United Ratiwaye of New Jersey, now under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which were deposited with said Trust Com-pany for the creation of a sinking fund to meet certain obligations. Ex-Governor Bedie appeared for the United Enfiroad Companies and incher Gummere for the bank trustees. The Chancellor took the papers.

THE CREDITORS OF SWEENEY BROTHERS.

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of J. A. & W. H. Sweeney was held yesterday in the Bennett Building. W. H. Shupe, for the committee of the creditors appointed to wait upon C. S. Andrews in regard to a settlement, reported that he had seen Mr. Andrews's attorney, and that Mr. Andrews would attempt to secure judgment against the assignee and Sweeney Brothers for seiling stocks on which he had deposited amargin. Then he would take his dividend with the other creditors Mr. Shupe stated that the gross assets would foot up a little less than \$25,000. The habilities were \$56,000. This would give each creditor 42 cents on a dollar. Mr. Ingersoil offered a resolution that the assignee be requested to pay the creditors a on a dollar. Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution that the assignce be requested to pay the creditors a dividend of 30 per cent within twenty days, if prac-ticable. It was voted that the charman, George L. Burr, be asked to attend to this matter.

THIEVES HIDING AMONG THE ROCKS.

Unknown thieves on Friday morning broke the show-window of Patrick Manu's shoe-store, at No. 732 Third-ave, and carried away all the stock in the window. In reporting the robbery to Superintendent Walling yesterday, Captain Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, stated that no clew to the robbers or the stolen goods had been obtained, Similar robberies have been committed recently at James Flynn's shoe-store, No. 719 Third-ave, and Louis Graborosky's hat-store, No. 717 Third-ave, The threves find hiding places among the rocks east of Thurd-ave.

Board and Rooms

East Side. A PARTY of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, willing to pay a fair price for desirable accommodations on second and third floors, front, summy rooms, nicely furnished, with private American family, adults, with occesion; board, may find the same at 442 Lexington-ave,

A THOUSAND of New-York's best boarding-houses, apartments and hotels. Get THEODORG THISTLE'S GUIDE, 25 cents at newsdealers. NEW YORK NEWS CO., 20 Beekman-st. A LL TROUBLE hunting for boarding houses

A and turnished apartments saved. No charge; permits mailed free NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, COUNTRY BOARDING DIRECTORY, 27 Union Square. A T S6 IRVING-PLACE.—Two micely furnished single rooms. Reat \$3 a week. Reforences.

M ADISON SQUARE.—A large, handsome,
gentlemen only inferences. 38 East 26th st. VERY PLEASANT, nicely furnished, square norm on third floor (front: to set with boards nice hall rooms; references, 37 East 20th at.

A PARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN to let in the new spartment house, THE PERCIVAL,

The rooms are all large, light and smany. Elevator and steam heat and all conveniences. The plumbing is of the best in every particular. Apply on the premise or to CHAS, S. BROWN, 26 Pinest.

A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a very A pleasant front sunny room, fire, hot and cold water, large closes, with or without board. 319 West 13d 4s. A PRIVATE FAMILY will let without board to gentleman only a large furnished room, all con-

A TRUNKS removed, 25 cents apiece.
A CROWES EXPRESS COMPANY, 76 West South-st.,
76 West South-st and v2 Mast 14th-st. To West 36th at and w? East 14th at

H OEVER'S RESTAURANT, 57 West 26th
St. oor. 6th ave Dinner. European style, with wine, 75
cents. Breakfast, 50 cents. Board, 67.

NICELY FURNISHED second floor front
room to let, 16 East 22d-st., Madison Square, South.

VERY desirable furnished rooms, central and convenient, 7 West 54th et. eacht doors wast et 5th-eve, with or without board. References required.

12TH-ST., 11 WEST.—Newly furnished frost rooms, also hall rooms to let, reference.

38 WEST 26TH-ST.—Large handsome room be win first-class board for families or gentlemen, a goo permanent home; terms mederate; excellent mention nea broadway. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—Elegant suit; three rooms; second floor; front; sunar; also suit third

39 WEST 26TH-ST.—Nicely furnish and the distribution of the same state of the same s